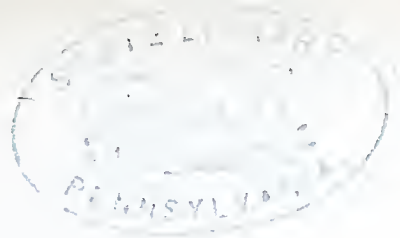


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THE



HISTORY, GUIDE AND DESCRIPTION

OF

WYANDOTTE CAVE,

BY

PROF. MARTIN V. B. STEVENS, M. D.

*Stevensville.*

*Brandywine*

*Pa.*

HARRISBURG:  
PATRIOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
1876.

This Cave is next in beauty, size and grandeur to  
Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

Address

H. W. CONRAD,

Wyandotte Cave,

Leavenworth P. O.,

Crawford co., Ind.

THE  
HISTORY, GUIDE AND DESCRIPTION  
OF  
WYANDOTTE CAVE.

Leavenworth P. O., Crawford Co., Ind.

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**GEOLOGICAL LOCATION.**

“The geological position of the Wyandotte Cave,” says Prof. E. T. Cox, the Indiana State Geologist, “is precisely similar to that of the Mammoth cave in Kentucky. It traverses the cherty beds of the sub-carboniferous formation, which contains “sink holes,” large basin shaped pits, and subterranean caverns in numerous places over its entire area. The Wyandotte cave lies beneath the ridges, and in its course conforms to their general directions, *i. e.* north-east and south-west. It is said to be twenty-two miles in extent, if all the branches which have been explored are included, but the various routes taken by visitors are estimated at a total of nineteen miles.”

Wyandotte Cave was named after the Wyandotte Indians, who used to have their headquarters in it. This cave furnished a vast amount of flint for their arrow heads.

**LOCATION OF WYANDOTTE CAVE.**

The Wyandotte cave is located in Crawford county, Indiana, five miles from Leavenworth, the county seat, on the Ohio river. It is sixty-five miles down the river from Louisville, Kentucky. Leavenworth can be reached by private conveyance or by the Grey Eagle, Morningstar, or Big Sandy steamboats. Fare, \$1 50, or \$2 00 return ticket. At Leavenworth you can stop at the Aubecker House kept by Lawyer Pechinpaugh, or at the Bennett House. Good accommodations and fine liveries at both hotels to take passengers at from 50 cents to \$1 00 a person, to the Cave Hotel, near Wyandotte cave.

### ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE.

It is about three hundred feet from the hotel to the entrance to Wyandotte cave. On entering the cave it is a difficult matter to see well, as the day-light and candle-light conflict, producing "cross lights," but after getting some distance from the mouth of the cave the candles get rather the best of it and we are able to pick our way without difficulty through "Fanueil Hall," "Columbian Arch," (which bears a striking resemblance to a railroad tunnel,) and Washington Avenue to Falling Rock, an immense block of limestone, tons in weight, and apparently so slightly supported that we involuntarily hold our breath as we pass under it, fearful that the slightest jar may bring it on our heads. But it has stood thus since the cave was first discovered, over seventy years ago, and bids fair to stand till the end of time. Immediately over "Falling Rock" is a very correct representation, on the ceiling, of an Indian chief, scalp-lock and all. Leaving him to his eternal watch, we pass on through "Banditti Hall," and come to the scuttle, the entrance to the new cave. It was not until 1850 that this was discovered, and then only by the merest accident. It is a narrow passageway, some fifteen or twenty feet long, and when first discovered was scarcely large enough to admit a man's hand.

We hurry on through "Bat's Lodge," a few rods from the entrance, where the air is strongly impregnated with a smell of animals, arising from the presence of hundreds of bushels of bats hanging to the ceiling. Those little creatures fasten their hind feet to the ceiling, and thus suspend themselves with their heads downward, thousands together, with their bodies in so close proximity that the point of a lead pencil could not be placed between them, thus presenting to the eye the appearance of a heavy black carpet. To the touch, their bodies seem to be of the same temperature of the rocks to which they cling. They are not entirely torpid, and when disturbed fly in clouds through the air of the cave, knock out the lights, and often creating no little merriment. Whoever presumes to laugh at the perplexity of his neighbor, catches a bat in his mouth.

Three varieties of bats, (red, white and black,) are found in the cave.

But enough of these prefatory remarks. Into the subterranean world let us grope our way. We first come to "Banditti Hall." We have now left the warm precincts of cheerful day for a stroll of twenty-two miles, where the light of day never reaches.

"Banditti Hall" is the first place of special note; it is a room about three hundred feet long, and one hundred feet wide, and varies in height from sixty to one hundred feet.

From "Banditti Hall" we have choice of routes, as here the entrance to the "Old Cave," which is three miles in length and terminates in an immense room known as the "Senate Chamber," two hundred feet in diameter and one hundred feet to the arched ceiling. In the centre of this room is the "Pillar of the Constitution;" probably the most noted column formed by nature in the world. It is thirty feet in diameter and reaches entirely to the ceiling of the "Senate Chamber." To appreciate the grandeur of this immense column, it must be seen.

There the bright glare of the illuminating fire and calcium light used by the guide, gives the beholder some idea of the noble column. There it stands, a fit type of the grand old "Magna Charta," from which it takes its name. The rise and fall of dynasties and empires go on through long ages. The rise of this "Pillar" still goes on, there is no decline.

Vandal hands have in vain tried to fell it, yet Nature's God, by the slow action of His influences is gradually healing unsightly marks left by the ignorant and vicious. It is of the purest white marble or apparently so, and consequently is one of the most magnificent monuments in existence.

From the "Senate Chamber" we will retrace our steps, after looking at the "End of Old Cave," "Pluto's Ravine," "Chair of State," "Stallaso Monument," "Stillo Mountain," "Pillar of the Constitution;" bidding good bye to the "Senate Chamber" we pass through the "Screw Hole" to "Dead Fall," "Uncle Sam's Stair Case," "The Cliffs," and stop in "Odd Fellows' Hall," where those who belong to that mystic order congratulate each other. From the "I. O.

O. F. Hall" we return to the "Temple of Honor," "The Canopy," "The Stoop," "National Bridge," "Lucifer's Gorge," "Continental Arch," "Debris Dome," "Pigny Dome," down "Jacob's Ladder" to the entrance of the "Old Cave."

Here we take the "Long Route" by passing through "Fat Man's Misery," "Bat's Lodge," Counterfeiter's Trench," "Rugged Mountain," "Rotunda," "Coon's Council Chamber," "Sandy Plain," "Hill of Difficulty," to the entrance of "Mammoth Hall," the greatest wonder of the cave. Before us, towering upward to the height of one hundred and seventy-five feet, stands "Monument Mountain," a confused pile of rocks, while above all, two hundred and forty-five feet from where we stand, and seventy feet from the summit of the mountain, is "Wallace's Grand Dome," arching gently in every way, to the shape of the huge pile which looms up beneath it. This dome has hardly a superior in the world.

Standing on the summit of the mountain, which rises to the height of one hundred and seventy-five feet, we looked upward, but the top was veiled in darkness. We cast our glance around us and the same unilluminated night lay beyond the dim light of our candles. But when we had ignited our fire works then we could see, far above us, the bending arch of this majestic temple, rising two hundred and forty five feet from the base of the mountain, while around us extended in vast proportions a circular wall ten feet in circumference. Within this rotunda the ancient Pantheon might be placed, or St. Paul's Church of London find ample room. The dome is closed at the top by a smooth, elliptical slab, beautifully fringed by broad, leaf-like, curling stalactites, bearing a close resemblance to the oramental foliage of the Acanthus. The summit of this mountain is a gigantic stalagmite, one hundred and twenty feet in circumference, rising among its common bulk in three joints—six, five and three feet. These viewed from the mountain's base have the appearance of two persons clad in white, and one in brown. The larger white person is called Lot's wife. Hence the name—"Monument Mountain."

On the opposite side of the mountain from the entrance is a beautiful spring, the water of which is clear and cold as ice. For about three years after the discovery of the new cave this



was supposed to be the end of it. A party was one day halting at the spring when one of the number noticed that a strong draft of air was about to blow his light out. Examinations disclosed a small aperture some six inches in diameter. Tools were procured, the orifice enlarged, enough to admit of the passage in a longitudinal position, and is now called the "Auger Hole," and a tight squeeze it is. It leads into "Liliputian Hall," "Spade's Grotto," "Hall of Ruins," and thence "White Cloud Chamber," where the irregular shaped rocks, with their crusts of gypsum, look like immense piles of fleecy clouds.

Next we come to "Indiana Journal Office," and pass to the "Bishop's Rostrum or Pulpit." It is situated in a beautiful room called a "Church," and is a natural formation, which, from its general exterior, gives it its name.

From the "Bishop's Rostrum" many eloquent and impressive sermons have been preached in by-gone years by able divines visiting this cavernous church or cave room, in which it was located by the God of nature. Attentive congregations of Christian people have been there, patient and willing hearers of the Gospel. There was no going out of doors by those who went to meeting there.

The last address given on this "Rostrum" was by Dr. Stevens, of Central Christian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

From "Bishop's Rostrum" we pass to "Calypso's Island," "Maggie's Grotto," "Rugged Pass," "Josephine's Arcade," "Vestry Chapel," "The Parsonage," "The Junction," and "Lone Chamber." Next we come to the "Islands of Confusion," words aptly spoken, name richly deserved. Here are many and devious passages, in each of which are many fine fountains demanding the attention of the visitor.

Next are "Grand View Island, No. 4," "Arm Chair," and "Ewing's Hall," which are places of note.

We must not forget to stop at the loveliest little grotto imaginable, and with the sweetest name, *think of it, ye young lovers*—"LOVER'S RETREAT." There the youngsters take their sweetesses, as a matter of course, for within the portals of this lovely little bower every lover is of right entitled to claim one kiss from the object of his affections, and there most

certainly the lady is prepared to yield gracefully to what has become an "institution" and fixed rule of cave life. At least I am not prepared to rail against a custom that has existed "for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." So young ladies, particularly if handsome and loveable, when you visit dark "Wyandotte Cave," you must make up your mind to pay toll where Cupid is the gate keeper.

We next behold a rock suspended from the ceiling looking like a carpet bag.

"Frost King's Chamber" is next in order. It is a room about one hundred and fifty yards in length, and rises to a height of twenty to twenty-five feet, and from twenty to forty in width. Here are apparently the eternal frosts of the Polar regions.

See the diamond-like reflections from our lights gleaming and sparkling with their varied and beautiful hues. Here are all the regal splendors of the fairest palaces of the earth, ever changing, ever new and beautiful. The mind seems lost in the effort to comprehend so many things at the same time, that it is with difficulty you can dispel the idea that presently some mighty monarch, with his loyal train, is soon to enter and hold court within this spacious hall.

We reluctantly bid this "adieu," and go to the "Ice House," thence to "Snowy Cliffs" and "Marble Hall," "Beauty's Bower" and "Fairy Palace," which, within themselves, possess enough of interest to well repay the lovers of beautiful scenery to make the pilgrimage to the cave to see them. To go into the cave and fail to see this portion of it, is to go to Washington and fail to see the Congress of the nation—a fruitless trip.

Taking the two apartments together, they cover nearly three-fourths of a mile in length. All rare and beautiful flowers of the tropics can here be seen in this grand conservatory, radiant in their beauty and loveliness, clinging now singly, now in groups and festoons, wreaths and garlands, fit to adorn the loveliest of our species—too precious to strew the path of royalty, or deck the brow of the conqueror. The Rose of Sharon, the Lily of the Valley, with its graceful petals nodding you a



welcome to their select home in the dark and quiet recesses of the earth.

Language fails to describe them. I only wish that I could express the loveliness of Him who fashioned them to suit His own pleasure in the dark recesses of the earth.

White Cloud room attracts every visitor. The atmosphere is calm. The winds are lulled to rest. Change your position. Let your guide move hither and thither with his light. See the clouds roll over and under each other in quick succession. Every feature of a terrific hurricane in miniature is here presented to view. But all is silence. The very pulsations of your heart can be distinctly heard. Involuntarily are we led to exclaim: *Beautiful!* GRAND! MAGNIFICENT!

From thence we shall return to the "New Cave" or "Short Route," passing over what we have already seen till we come to "Delta Island." Here our guide, Mr. H. W. Conrad, or some one of his numerous sons or lovely daughters, takes us to the left, around the Continent, one and one-half miles in circumference. We pass into the "Dining Room," "Drawing Room," "Junction Room" and "Creeping Avenue." This Avenue is two hundred and fifty feet long, twenty feet wide and from eighteen to forty inches high. The ceiling of the "Avenue" is an entirely plain surface, the appearance of having been plastered with a coarse kind of sand. Through it the gentle visitor can imagine how he must go—after the fashion of the beasts of the field or as quadrupeds on all fours.

Thence to "Pillard Palace" for something that is so truly grand and magnificent, that words fail to convey any adequate idea. Think of it. Thousands of pillars of the most spotless purity rear their graceful proportions from floor to ceiling. I can compare them to nothing but huge icicles, shedding their lustrous rays in the lights we hold in our hands. There are hundreds, yea thousands of those beautiful stalactites and stalagmites in this royal palace, and still the process of formation goes on with the same degree of rapidity that has marked their progress since the beginning of time.

Next in order is "Palace of Genii," "Caliope's Bower," "Purgatory," "Mound," "Hippopotamus" and "Alligator."

We now go to the "Throne" or "Queen's Chair," an elevated situation, say sixty or seventy feet above the proper level of the room floor. Around it hangs the most magnificent drapery of the most beautiful texture, forming a canopy around "Her Majesty's Private Apartments," and has been most aptly named.

Beneath this chair is a living spring of lime water, which is pleasant to the taste.

We will view next the "Cascade," then the "Hall of Representatives." This last place would accommodate one thousand persons as an audience room. Now we come to the "Hall of Science," "Wright's Chemical Laboratory" and "Wyandotte's Grand Council Room." Here the old chief was supposed to preside in all his glory. We will now go to the "Star Chamber," where we will see flint nodules, about the size of an ostrich egg, on every square foot of the ceiling. They are about equal distances apart.

In this Chamber there is a rock, called the "Card Table," on which are placed a great many cards by visitors.

We pass on soon around the Continent, and come to the "Delta," and go through "Coon's Council Chamber," "The Rotunda," "Counterfeiter's Trench," "Bat's Lodge," "Fat Man's Misery," "Falling Rock," "Washington Avenue," "Columbian Arch," "Faneuil Hall," "Arched Dome," "Ante Room," and return to get a good meal at the Wyandotte Cave Hotel, kept by Mr. H. W. Conrad, who is an accommodating gentleman. At his House you may be sure of kind treatment, plenty of music, and comfortable quarters.

There is an erroneous impression in regard to the Cave. Some contend that it is very muddy. Such is not the case. On the contrary, it is quite dry, with the exception of three or four fine little springs, one of which is sulphur water, and the rest fresh water.

There are great quantities of epsom salts on the floor of the Cave in some of the rooms. Here those who have the asthma find great relief by remaining an hour a day for a week or two. No tourist should fail to visit Wyandotte Cave, where the grottos filled with crystals of gypsum, carbonate of lime, rival in beauty the ideal grottos of the genii. Its great domed

rooms, with high hills, surmounted by huge stalagmites stand unrivaled among the subterranean wonders of the world.

### LADIES.

Ladies who desire visiting the Cave should provide themselves with a "Bloomer Costume," made of flannel or some warm goods. With such a dress they may, without inconvenience, go to every part of Wyandotte Cave.

### TEMPERATURE.

The temperature ranges from fifty-three degrees to fifty-seven degrees winter and summer. The air is pure and exhilarating, and very little fatigue is felt from long walks.

### ANIMALS.

Prof. Edward D. Cope, the eminent naturalist of Philadelphia, collected sixteen species of cave animals, but Prof. E. T. Cox, the Indiana State Geologist, was not so fortunate. He only found seven.

### DISTANCES.

Length of Old Cave, three miles.

To Monument Mountain, one and-a-half miles.

From the Auger Hole to Junction, one and-a-half miles.

Thence to Crawfish Spring, one and-a-half miles.

To end of Wabash Avenue, one and-a-half miles.

From Sandy Plain to the Throne, one and-a-half miles.

Thence to end of Southern Avenue, one and-a-half miles.

From Amphitheatre South, three-quarters of a mile.

All the avenues, six miles.

Total as been explored, twenty-two miles.

### WYANDOTTE CAVE.

ALL day, as day is reckoned on the earth,  
 I've wandered in these dim and awful aisles,  
 Shut from the blue and breezy dome of heaven ;  
 While thoughts, wild, drear and shadowy, have swept  
 Across my awe-struck soul, like spectres o'er  
 The wizard's magic glass, or thunder clouds  
 O'er the blue waters of the deep. And now  
 I'll sit me down upon yon broken rock,  
 To muse upon the strange and solemn things  
 Of this mysterious realm.

All day my steps  
 Have been amid the beautiful, the wild,  
 The gloomy, the terrific, crystal founts,  
 Almost invisible in their serene  
 And pure transparency—high pillared domes,  
 With stars and flowers all fretted like the halls  
 Of oriental monarchs.

God's hand,  
 At the creation, hollowed out this vast  
 Domain of darkness, where no herb nor flower  
 E'er sprang amid the sands ; no dews nor rains,  
 Nor blessed sunbeams, fell with freshening power ;  
 Nor gentle breeze its Eden-message told  
 Amid the dreadful gloom. Six thousand years  
 Swept o'er the earth ere human footsteps marked  
 This subterranean desert. Centuries,  
 Like shadows, came and passed, and not a sound  
 Was in this realm, save when at intervals,  
 In the long lapse of ages, some huge mass  
 Of over-hanging rock fell thundering down,  
 Its echoes sounding through these corridors  
 A moment, and then dying in a hush  
 Of silence, such as brooded o'er the earth  
 When earth was chaos.

The mastodon,  
 The dreaded monster of the elder world,  
 Passed o'er this mighty cavern, and his tread  
 Bent the old forest oaks like fragile reeds,  
 And made earth tremble. Armies in their pride,  
 Perchance, have met above it in the shock  
 Of war, with shout, and groan, and clarion blast,  
 And the hoarse echoes of the thunder gun.  
 The storm, the whirlwind, and the hurricane  
 Have roared above it, and the bursting cloud  
 Sent down its red and crashing thunder bolt.  
 Earthquakes have trampled o'er it in their wrath,  
 Rocking earth's surface as the storm-wind rocks  
 The old Atlantic; yet no sound of these  
 E'er came down to the everlasting depths  
 Of these dark solitudes.

How oft we gaze  
 With awe or admiration on the new  
 And unfamiliar, but pass coldly by  
 The lovelier and the mightier! Wonderful  
 Is this lone world of darkness and of gloom;  
 But far more wonderful yon outer world,  
 Lit by the glorious sun. These arches dwell  
 Sublime in lone and dim magnificence.  
 But how sublimer God's blue canopy,  
 Beleaguered with his burning cherubim,  
 Keeping their watch eternal!

Beautiful  
 Are all the thousand snow-white gems that lie  
 In these mysterious chambers, gleaming out  
 Amid the melancholy gloom; and wild  
 These rocky hills, and cliffs, and gulfs; but far  
 More beautiful and wild the things that greet  
 The wanderer in our world of light—the stars  
 Floating on high, like islands of the blessed;  
 The autumn's sun sets glewing like the gate  
 Of far-off Paradise; the gorgeous clouds,  
 On which the glories of the earth and sky  
 Meet and commingle; earth's unnumbered flowers.



All turning up their gentle eyes to heaven ;  
 The birds with bright wings glancing in the sun,  
 Filling the air with rainbow miniatures ;  
 The green old forests surging in the gale ;  
 The everlasting mountains, on whose peaks  
 The setting sun burns like an altar flame ;  
 And ocean, like a pure heart, rendering back  
 Heaven's perfect image, or in his wild wrath  
 Heaving and tossing like the stormy breast  
 Of a chained giant in his agony.

### A CENTENNIAL PHRENOLOGICAL CHART

of M———, as given by Phrenologist Stevens. M———, you ought to take good care of your health and improve your mental faculties as best you can. Read books on health and phrenology. Do right and peruse the suggestions in this chart, three times a week. Let it be preserved an hundred years. The vocation you could learn best to follow, is marked—

#### TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

##### ARTISTIC.

Daguerreian,	Modeler,
Engraver,	Draughtsman,
Portrait Painter,	Landscape Painter,
Ornamental or Historical Painter.	
Designer,	Sculptor,
Florist,	Architect.

##### FINE MECHANICAL.

Milliner,	Inventor,
Jeweler,	Harness Maker,
Cabinet Maker,	Penman,
Marble Cutter,	Dentist,
Dressmaking,	Shoe Maker,
Printer,	Photographer.

##### HEAVY MECHANICAL.

Moulder,	Horticulturist,
Blacksmith,	Stone Cutter,



Miller,	Farmer,
Machinist,	General Mechanic,
Tanner,	Bricklayer,
Carpenter,	Carriage Maker.

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

President of Bank, Rail Road or Insurance Company,	
Freight,	Hardware,
Real Estate Dealer,	Post Master,
Conductor,	Stock Dealer,
Jobber,	Importer,
Contractor,	Banker,
Lumber Dealer,	Superintendent,
Cashier,	Express,
Grocer,	Livery Keeper.
Librarian,	

## SPECIALTY.

Fancy Goods,	Book Seller,
Agent,	Clerk,
Dry Goods,	Reporter.

## LITERARY.

Author,	Teacher,
Poet,	Historian,
Editor,	Dramatical Writer.

## PROFESSIONAL.

Chemist,	Elocutionist,
Physician,	Jurist,
Lecturer,	Phrenologist,
Preacher,	Attorney,
Surgeon,	Orator.

## MATHEMATICAL.

Naturalist,	Surveyor,
Engineer,	Accountant,
Navigator,	Geologist,
Geographer,	Astronomer.

You should marry, or have married a person who has black, blue, hazel, gray or brown eyes ; black, brown, dark, fair, light, flaxen or auburn hair ; high, good, fair or possible attainments.

## EXPLANATION OF THIS CHART.

The figure 1 opposite a faculty, means it is very small ; the figure 2 means small ; 3, moderate ; 4, average ; 5, full ; 6, large ; 7, very large ; 8, remarkably large ; a straight line under a figure means the faculty is now active ; a curved line over a figure means you should cultivate that faculty ; a curved line under a figure means you must restrain that faculty ; plus after a figure means more ; minus, less.

## NAMES, DEFINITIONS AND SIZES OF YOUR MENTAL FACULTIES.

- Amativeness—Love affection.
- Conjugalitv—Union for life.
- Philoprogenitiveness—Parental love.
- Friendship—Union of friends.
- Inhabitiveness—Love of home.
- Continuity—Application.
- Vitativcness—Clinging to life.
- Combativcness—Defence.
- Destructiveness—Executiveness.
- Alimentiveness—Appetite.
- Acquisitiveness—Desire to acquire.
- Secretiveness—Self-control, design.
- Cautiousness—Desire for safety.
- Approbativeness—Love of applause.
- Self-esteem—Self-respect.
- Firmness—Stability, decision.
- Conscientiousness—Sense of right.
- Hope—Expectation.
- Spirituality—Intuition.
- Veneration—Worship.
- Benevolence—Sympathy.
- Ideality—Leads to the ideal.
- Sublimity—Love of the grand.
- Imitation—Copying, imitation.
- Mirth—Fun, wit.
- Individuality—Desire to see.
- Form—Memory of faces, looks.
- Size—Measurement of quantity.
- Weight—Control of motion, balancing.
- Color—Discernment and love of color.

Order—Method, system.

Calculation—Figuring.

Locality—Memory of places.

Eventuality—Memory of events.

Time—Desire to keep time in music.

Tune—Love of music, singing.

Language—Expression by words.

Causality—Planning, thinking, asking questions.

Comparison—Desire to compare.

Human—Nature—Desire to study Phrenology, or read character from external appearance.

Sauvity—Politeness, ease, grace, blandness and a *taking* way.

Masonry—Ability to make a good secret society person.

Locomotion—Desire to see the Centennial.

#### TEMPERAMENTS.

The vital gives vitality, and is with you —.

The mental gives thought, and is with you —.

The motive furnishes strength, and is with you —.

The circumference of your brain is — inches. It is — in size.

Ladies and gentlemen, please call now on the Phrenologists at the ——— hotel, in this place, and get a phrenological examination and phrenological chart. Each, only costs 50 cents.

Several taken at reduced rates. Lecture every night at 8 o'clock.

"I teach Phrenology to every class that graduates in my college." Prof. G. S. Giltner, A. M., D. D., President of Eminence College, Eminence, Kentucky.

"Phrenology is a true science, because God is its author." L. Younghusband, M. D., LL. D.

*Lots of Persons Phrenologized after the Lecture is over, costing fifty cents for Adults and twenty-five cents for Children.*

By an examination you will learn the size, activity and development of each faculty of your mind; how to remember names and tell the disposition of your fellow men; the signs

of character on the face and head ; the indications of long life ; whether you should be a business person, or follow mechanical or professional life ; what should be the appearance, color of hair and eyes, features, temperament and health of the one you would be likely to marry ; how you can become rich, happy, healthy and move in the first circles of society ; how to make others patronize you ; how to exercise your will power over others, and very many other useful and interesting things. Also, your habits of thought, power of eloquence, changes in business, and how to learn easily ; how to avoid sickness, and what disease you are liable to have, you will learn. Medical advice and medicine given to those who desire them. All diseases treated free.

If Phrenology was understood, and put in practice by every person, there would be no unhappy marriages, no divorces, no idiots, no insane persons, and no criminals. Phrenology teaches the truth of Christianity, and the importance of doing right. Prof. Stevens and wife tell character by the shape of your head, color of your eyes and hair, appearance of your face, by the position of your ears and the size of your person. They tell about your friends by locks of hair, old boots or shoes, hand writing or pictures.

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### PHRENOLOGY.

In a few brief years, this great modern science  
 May renovate the earth and bid defiance  
 To rogues and rascals, for beyond a doubt,  
 The phrenologic test will find them out ;  
 And quacks in law, in physic and theology,  
 Will be exposed and cast down by phrenology.  
 A brighter day is dawning o'er mankind,  
 And onward, onward is the march of mind.  
 Some ten years hence a Phrenologic court  
 May tell to each his own peculiar forte ;  
 And men ambitious of the toils of State,  
 Must show by heads that nature made them great.  
 In education's halls you then may see  
 The learned, profound Professor of Phrenology.

Not *his* the task to rankle or dispute,  
 But teach the young idea how to shoot,  
 Or how to not ; in other words, he will  
 Suppress bad organs, raise good ones higher still,  
 Shove the brain forward while the skull is soft,  
 And make the intellectual organs tower aloft.  
 Have you a son you would a General see,  
 Valiant, courteous, generous, brave and free ?—  
 Then our Professor raises concentrativeness,  
 Firmness, combativeness, and diminishes vitativeness,  
 Straightens his shoulders, and when he has done,  
 Returns your boy a future Washington.  
 Young man, you want a wife, here again you see  
 The use and beauty of Phrenology.

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### FIRST PRINCIPLES OF PHRENOLOGY.

The brain is the special organ of the mind. The essence and mode of operation of the mind itself are inscrutable ; we can only study its manifestations. The mind acts (so far as we know) in about forty different primary modes or capacities, each adapted to a particular purpose. These may be termed faculties. Each faculty is manifested by means of a particular part of the brain, set apart exclusively for it. The faculties may be possessed in different degrees by the same person, and so may the same faculty by different persons

When other conditions are the same, the larger the brain the stronger it is ; and the larger the portion of brain occupied for the manifestation of a faculty, the stronger its manifestation. Those portions of brain used for faculties related to each other are together. Thus the brain is divided into regions as well as into organs. These regions may be sufficiently distinguished by saying that the animal and propelling faculties are at the lower and hinder parts of the head ; the social faculties in the hinder higher part ; the selfish faculties at the sides ; the intellectual faculties in front ; and the moral and religious faculties at the top.

The propelling faculties give force in all actions ; the social adapt us to our fellows ; the selfish lead us to take care of

ourselves; the intellectual enable us to understand men and things, whatever is to be known, and the means of dealing with them; and the moral and religious are meant to control all the rest, by subjecting them to the tribunals of kindness, justice, and of the Divine Law.

The original normal conditions which determine the excellence and efficiency of the mind, as operative through the brain, are—

1. Quantity of brain.
2. Quality of fibre of brain.
3. Relative size of parts of brain.
4. Influence of body upon brain.

This statement omits education and disease, which are not original conditions. They cause subsequent modifications, however, often of great importance.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The temperament, or physical character of the human body, as a whole, is an important element in deciding the character and power of the individual. It is sufficiently correct to consider the temperaments three in number, viz :

1. **MENTAL**, in which the brain and nerves seem to be in some sense predominant, and to give peculiarity to the physical person.

2. **VITAL**, in which the heart and lungs and the circulating system, the secreting and digestive systems seem to predominate.

3. **MOTIVE**, in which the bones and muscles seem to be the leading bodily characteristics.

These temperaments are usually mingled, two or more together, and afford infinite variety of combination.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

The whole being, physical and mental, should be trained in symmetry. Deficient faculties should be the more exercised; excessive ones kept quiet; and above all, the controlling or superior faculties taught to exercise their office, and combinations of others to fulfill the place of any which culture cannot enough improve. All the powers of man are good, and were given for good purposes. None of them should be extermin-



nated, or stunted, or neglected ; but they should be so trained and directed that all may act harmoniously and happily together.

#### PRACTICAL USES OF PHRENOLOGY.

1. To judge from a person's physical organization what are his natural tendencies and capacities, and what pursuit is best for him.

2. To understand the mode of operation of the mind, be it sane or insane.

3. To use the proper means of educating others and of controlling and improving ourselves.

Thus Phrenology, when made practical, evidently affords quick and clear means of understanding ourselves and others, of developing and using to the best purpose whatever powers God has given us, and of making human life as useful, successful and happy as this world will permit.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND ITS USES.

Phrenology is the most useful of all modern discoveries ; for while others enhance creature comforts mainly, this Science teaches LIFE and its LAWS, and unfolds human nature in all its aspects. Its fundamental doctrine is, that each mental faculty is exercised by means of a portion of the brain, called its organ, the size and quality of which determine its power. It embodies the only true SCIENCE OF MIND and philosophy of human nature ever divulged. It analyzes all the human elements and functions, thereby showing of what materials we are composed, and how to develop them.

Phrenology shows how the bodily conditions influence mind and morals—a most eventful range of truth. It teaches the true system of education, shows how to classify pupils to develop and discipline each faculty separately, and all collectively, into as perfect beings as our hereditary faults will allow. Indeed, to Phrenology and Physiology mainly is the world indebted for its modern educational improvements, and most of its leaders in this department are phrenologists.

PHRENOLOGY teaches parents for what occupation in life their children are best adapted, and in which they can, and can not be successful and happy. It also teaches parents the exact characteristics of children, and thereby how to manage and

govern them properly ; to what motives or faculties to appeal, and what to avoid ; what desires to restrain, and what to call into action, etc.

PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY teach us our fellow-men ; disclose their real character ; tell us whom to trust and mistrust, whom to select and reject for specific places and stations ; enable mechanics to choose apprentices who have a particular knack or talent for particular trades ; show us who will, and will not, make us warm and perpetual friends, and who are, and are not, adapted to become partners in business. More, they even decide, beforehand, who can, and who can not, live together affectionately and happily in wedlock, and on what points differences will be most likely to arise.

Most of all, Phrenology and Physiology teach us OUR OWN SELVES ; our faults, and how to obviate them ; our excellences, and how to make the most of them ; our proclivities to virtue and vice, and how to nurture the former and avoid provocation to the latter.

#### VERSES INSCRIBED BY A PHRENOLOGIST ON A SKULL.

Oh, empty vault of former glory !  
 Whate'er thou wert in time of old,  
 Thy surface tells thy living story,  
 Tho' now so hollow, dead and cold.  
 Old wall of man's most noble part,  
 In tracing now, with trembling hand,  
 Thy *sentiments*—how oft I start,  
 Dismayed at such a jarring band !  
 Yet *these*, forsooth, but seem to be  
 Mere lumps on thy periphery !

These various organs show the place  
 Where friendship loved, where passion glow'd,  
 Where veneration grew in grace,  
 Where justice swayed, where man was proud ;  
 Where fair benevolence did grow  
 In forehead high—and imitation  
 Adorn'd the stage, where on the brow  
 Sat sound, and color's legislation ;  
 And circumspection ever fearing,  
 Amid its joy, some danger nearing.

And here that fiend of fiends did dwell,  
 Wild ideality, unshaken  
 By facts or theory—its spell  
 Maddens our souls, and fires our beacon !  
 Here did appropriation try,  
 By help of secrecy to gain  
 A store of wealth to leave and die,  
 That heirs might dissipate again.  
 Courage, deceit, destruction, theft,  
 Have traces on this skull-cap left.  
 Dear Nature, constant in her laws,  
 Hath mark'd each mental operation :  
 Bumps are effects which spring from *cause*,  
 Well known in this most fighting nation.  
 For no deception here can be,  
 Each little hillock hath a tongue,  
 Uttering words which all agree  
 Might save a man, or have him hung !  
 May future times much wisdom cull  
 From my own head, when its a skull !  
 "Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull,  
 Once of æthereal spirit full ;  
 This narrow cell was life's retreat ;  
 This space was thought's mysterious seat ;  
 What beauteous visions filled this spot !  
 What dreams of pleasure long forgot !  
 All hope, all love, all joy, all fear,  
 Have left a trace of record here."

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### THE VOICE.

Each organ of the brain in proportion to its power and activity gives its own peculiar intonation to the voice, the present intonations indicating the present state, and the general intonations the general conditions. Therefore, the stature, health, culture, state of mind and character is expressed in a marked degree in the voice, just as the size of a bell is indicated by its vibrations, or a dog by its bark, &c The intonations of pride, pleasure, pain, mirth, anger, love, thought, wonder, disappointment, sternness, youth, age, excitement, sympathy and grief, are familiar to all.

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### THE WALK.

A firm, measured, steady, straight-forward step, indicates firmness and stability of character. An unsteady, changeable, now short, then long, now quick, then slow, now high, then low, first on the heel, then upon the toe step, indicates fickleness, versatility, changeableness or lack of perseverance. Short, mincing step indicates small mindedness and lack of

force. Stubborn people generally step heavy upon the heels. Sly, cunning, cautious people have a careful, light, easy step. Very cautious, sly persons walk more on the toes than heels. Activity and lightness of step is indicative of an active mind. A slow, dragging, shuffling, undecided walk indicates lack of energy and activity. Dignified persons walk erect and careful, thoughtful people incline the head front and down. Observing persons incline the head front, giving the most prominence to the lower part of the face. Proud, conceited, self-confident people, walk erect with the shoulders thrown back, the crown and chin elevated with an air of self-satisfaction, big I and little u—ativeness about them. Vain, approbative, affected persons have a strutting, swinging, jerking, mincing, nipping gait, and carry the head back and a little to one side with an Oh! ain't I nice; ain't I pretty; Oh! do look at me, Sir.

Behold the swaggering step of the rowdy; the careless independent step of the don't-care-a-c—ss fellow; the awkward stride of the uneducated and unrefined; the get-out-of-the-way there, don't you see I'm coming, blood and thunder tramp of the conceited bully; the timid, undecided please excuse me step of the humble-minded; the elastic, springing step of the youth; the feeble, tottering step of the aged, etc.

The hat is quite indicative of mood and character. Undignified, careless, jolly, talkative fellows wear it upon the back of the head, exposing their hair in front. Secretive, cunning men are apt to wear their hats down over the forehead, vain ones upon the side or corner of the head, while firm, steady, well-balanced people wear it straight, while very firm, plain men are apt to pull it down well all around

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#### RECIPE FOR AGUE, OR CHILLS.

Sulphate of quinine, 20 grains; sulphate of iron, 10 grains; extract of jentian root, 20 grains; pulverized licorice root, 1 table spoonful. Mix, and make into 19 pills.

Dose—Take two pills three hours, two pills two hours, two pills one hour before you expect the chill. Repeat the dose in the exactly same way, as to time and pills, on the second, third, fifth, seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first and twenty-eighth days after you had the ague or chills, and the disease will never return.

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#### RECIPE FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Licorice root, one ounce; squills and gum arabic, (equal parts,) one ounce; blood root and anise-seed, (equal parts,) one drachm; cubebs, one-half ounce; ipecac, one-half drachm; sassafras, four drachms; carbonate of potash, two drachms; boiling water, three quarts. Steep and strain, and add seven pounds of sugar; mix. Dose—a table spoonful three times a day.